The Pyongyang Times

No. 48 (419) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party after reception

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government economic and trade delegation of the Guyana Cooperative Republic after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Peruvian Communist Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on November 13 the delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Ernesto Rojas, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, who was the head of the delegation, and Comrade Horacio Sanchez, Member of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, who was the member of the delegation.

On hand there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Kim Gil Hyon, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a comradely and friendly conversation with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Economic and Trade Delegation of Guyana Cooperative Republic

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 13 the government economic and trade delegation of the Guyana Cooperative Republic which was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Dr. K.S. King, Minister of Economic Development of the Guyana Cooperative Republic.

Vice-Premier Chong Jun Taek and Minister of Foreign Trade Kye Ung Tae were on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government delegation of the Malagasy Republic after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Delegation of Malagasy Republic

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 15 the government delegation of the Malagasy Republic on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Didier Ratsiraka, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Malagasy Republic, who was heading the delegation, and his wife; Salomon Andrianavalona, Secretary General of the Ministry of Economy and Finance; Claude Ratsimandresu, Director of Bilateral Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lucien Andrianarahinjaka, Cultural Adviser to the Government; Henri Mandafatra, Aide-de-Camp of the Foreign Minister; and Albert Ratsifaritana, Head of the Foreign Trade Service of the Ministry of Economy and Finance; who were the members of the delegation.

Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his wife were on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Reply Messages to Foreign Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to the Party and government leaders and revolutionary organizations of various countries in reply to their messages greeting the 27th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the reply messages Comrade Kim Il Sung, expressed deep thanks to them for their warm congratulations offered on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties and peoples of our country and these countries would further be strengthened and developed through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle.

KIM IL SUNG: Biography

Published in Italy

The second and third volumes of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" which depict the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were published in Italian recently by the "Calendario Del Popolo" Publishing House in Milan.

Carried in the books are portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of greetings from **Santiago Carrillo**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from General **Yakubu Gowon**, Head of the Federal Military Government and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which was sent in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings in joint names to Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **Aleksei Nikolayevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of sympathy in joint names to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in connection with the disaster which occurred in the Uricani Mine recently.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and received a reply message from him, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Prince **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, who paid a friendship visit to the DPRK and went back.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to the latter's message of congratulations on the holding of the first meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from General **Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Upper Volta.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Sojourn of the Spanish Communist Party Delegation in Our Country

The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party is visiting our country on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Performances

The revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood," based on the homonymous immortal classical masterpiece, was performed in the evening of the 8th at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in honour of the delegation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK CC, saw the opera with them.

Comrade Santiago Carrillo and members of the delegation were invited to the performance. The opera won a great praise from the audience for its profound ideological content and high artistic quality.

After the performance, in company with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Santiago Carrillo mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

The delegation saw the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party," a People's Prize Laureate, created by artists of the Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble, in the evening of the 10th, the songs and dances staged by the Mansudae Art Troupe in the evening of the 11th, a performance given by the art circle members of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace on the 17th.

Inspection

The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party inspected various places of Pyongyang and provinces enjoying the warm welcome of our people.

The delegation visited the Korean Revolution Museum and the historic site associated with war victory on the 9th, the Pyongyang September 15 Creche and the Mangyongdae Chicken Farm on the 10th, the Aeguk (patriotic) Knitwear Factory, a gift from Chongryon, the Pyongyang Women's Dress Factory and the Pyongchon Shoes Factory on the 11th.

The delegation toured in the Huichon district, one of our biggest engineering industry bases, on the 13th, visiting the Chollima Huichon Machine-Tool Plant, the factory where Comrade Kim Chi Do works and scenic spots and historic remains in Mt. Myohyangsan. On the 14th the delegation visited the Sariwon city, a gate to Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, a metallurgical giant, and the Sariwon Textile Mill. They called at the People's Economy Institute on the 16th.

Welcome Meetings

A Pyongyang city mass meeting was held on the 16th at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in welcome of the delegation.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, and a portrait of

(Continued on Page 2)

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the 7th group of compatriots visiting the homeland from Japan and then poses for a photograph with them

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the Korean press corps from Japan after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives 7th Group of Compatriots Visiting the Homeland from Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on November 15 the seventh group of compatriots from Japan visiting their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the seventh group of the compatriots visiting the homeland from Japan with Comrade Kim Gwan Song as its head and Comrades Chang Ung Suk and Li Gi Suk as its deputy heads.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was present there.

Also present were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Director of the Organizational Guidance Department and Director of the External Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the WPK; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Kim Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, warmly shook hands with the members of the group and had a cordial conversation with them and had a photograph taken with them.

(Continued from Page 1)

Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party and the tested Leader of the Spanish working class, were placed amid fragrant flowers on the platform of the meeting hall.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC; Comrades Pak Sung Chul and So Chol, Members of the Political Committee of the WPK CC; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC; Members of the WPK CC—Kim Yong Nam, First Vice-Director of the International Department of the WPK CC, Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the WPK, and Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, were present at the meeting together with Party members and working people in the city and the People's Armymen.

When Comrade Santiago Carrillo and members of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party, in company with cadres of our Party, took the tribune to the strain of welcome music, the attendants welcomed them with warm applause.

The band struck up the "Internationale" when the meeting was declared open. Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the WPK, made a welcome speech. After his speech, he conveyed a silk banner to the head of the delegation in the name of the meeting.

Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, delivered a speech next.

Earlier, on the 14th a Sariwon city mass meeting was held at the city's Central Plaza in honour of the delegation.

Li Yong Ik, Chief Secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the WPK, spoke at the meeting. He was followed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo.

Dinner

The WPK CC gave a dinner in the evening of the 19th in honour of the delegation.

Invited to the dinner were the head of the delegation Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the SCP; and the members of the delegation—Comrades Francisco Romero Marin and Juan Calanda, Members of the Executive Committee of the SCP CC.

Present there were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the WPK CC; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC; Members of the WPK CC—Comrade Kim Yong Nam, First Vice-Director of the International Department of the CC of the Party, Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the WPK, and Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul and Santiago Carrillo spoke at the dinner.

The dinner proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Korean Press Corps from Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on November 15 the Korean press corps which came to the homeland from Japan to cover the north-south Red Cross talks.

Present on the occasion were the members of the press corps headed by Kim Byong Won, Vice-Director and Chief Editor of the Korean Pictorial.

Also present there was Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the Korean compatriots, journalists and editors in Japan, warmly shook hands with the members of the press corps and had a cordial conversation with them and posed for a photograph with them.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

in Denunciation of U.S. Imperialists' Brigandish Aggressive Acts against Cambodia

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on November 19 a statement bitterly denouncing the U.S. imperialists' brigandish aggressive acts against Cambodia and fully supporting the November 15 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists are now working more craftily to escalate their war of aggression against the Cambodian people behind the "peace" hoax, the statement continues:

Now the U.S. imperialists are transferring aircraft, guns and huge quantities of war supplies to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Than clique, their stooges, in an attempt to save the puppet clique driven to the brink of downfall by the heavy offensive of the Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued on November 15 a statement vehemently denouncing this new crime of the U.S. imperialists.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people fully support this statement and sharply denounce the brigandish aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialists are hard at work to realize the socalled "Khmerization" of the war of aggression against Cambodian people, instigating the Lon Nol clique under the notorious "Nixon doctrine."

No matter what crafty plots the U.S. imperialist aggressors may weave, they cannot attain their criminal aim or break the indomitable fighting spirit of the Cambodian people to fight against the enemy to a bitter end.

The Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia have dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and liberated the majority of the population of Cambodia and the greater part of her territory and entered the decisive stage of liberating the whole country.

The Korean people will always stand foursquare behind the fraternal Cambodian people fighting staunchly against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and will consistently give energetic support and encouragement to their sacred struggle with might and main.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue at once their new criminal acts against the Cambodian people and quit Cambodia without delay.

The Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces will certainly foil the U.S. imperialist acts of aggression and war and completely liberate their beloved fatherland.

Joint Communique Published on Opening Diplomatic Relations between DPRK and Malagasy Republic

A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Malagasy Republic was published in Pyongyang on November 16.

The joint communique signed on behalf of the Government of the DPRK by Foreign Minister Ho Dam and on behalf of the Government of the Malagasy Republic by Foreign Minister Didier Ratsiraka reads:

Proceeding from the desire to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of territorial integrity and respect for sovereignty, non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality and reciprocity, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Malagasy Republic agreed upon opening diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries as from November 16, 1972.

The Juche Idea and Its Vitality (4)

The Great Juche Idea—Revolutionary and Scientific Thought Conforming Fully to the Basic Principles of Marxism-Leninism

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the *Juche* idea is a thought conforming fully to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism.

What he means is that the *Juche* idea came into being as an inevitable outcome of the development of Marxism-Leninism and that it is a thought embodying the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism to the full.

In other words, the *Juche* idea is a most revolutionary, scientific Marxist-Leninist thought that correctly reflects the interest and aspiration of the working class for the cause of socialism and communism as well as the universal laws of the revolution and construction.

The great *Juche* idea is a most revolutionary thought that thoroughly mirrors the class interest of the proletariat and their aspiration for the cause of socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The class consciousness of the working class forms the kernel of communist ideology. Therefore, only when the working people are firmly armed with proletarian class consciousness can they be transformed into real Communists." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 465.)

Marxism-Leninism is, by nature, a most revolutionary doctrine that clearly mirrors the interest and aspiration of the working class.

The great *Juche* idea is a most revolutionary thought based on the class nature of Marxism-Leninism, because it is the idea which keeps people immensely faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Communists must wage the revolutionary struggle in conformity with the nature of the communist movement if they want to become infinitely loyal to the cause of the working class.

The communist movement is, by nature, an independent movement aiming at eliminating all descriptions of subordination and inequality.

This is ascribable to the fact that the communist movement itself is prompted directly by the class nature of the working class, which strives to liquidate all hues of exploitation and oppression and transform the society after its own pattern by its own efforts according to its own judgement without relying on others in the domains of ideology and politics.

In order to carry on the revolutionary struggle in compliance with such nature of the communist movement it is important to thoroughly meet the basic demand of the *Juche* idea for judging all the problems arising in the revolution and construction with our own heads and solving them mainly by our own efforts.

For the purpose we should repudiate dependence on others and accomplish the revolutionary cause of the working class with our own strength according to our own conviction on our own responsibility as is required by the *Juche* idea—the idea of firmly maintaining the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction.

Such point of view and attitude alone enables us to pull through all the difficulties and ordeals in the way of the revolution and achieve its final victory, armed with the correct revolutionary world outlook, strategy and tactics.

When we carry out our revolution well, adhering to such view point and attitude, it will result in lightening the burden of other countries in their revolutions which have already emerged victorious, further increasing our own political, economic and military might and intensifying our support to the revolutions which are not yet triumphant and thus will help toward an earlier victory of the world revolution as a whole.

Tre *Juche* idea is a Marxist-Leninist thought which reflects the interest and aspiration of the working class, because this great idea serves as a powerful weapon with which we can creditably prevail over all the anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist ideological trends encroaching upon the interest of the working class.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Only when we are well armed with our Party's *Juche* idea—the idea permeated with the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-support and self-defence—can we uproot the remnants of outmoded ideas from our minds and prevent the influence of all kinds of unhealthy foreign ideas." ("On the Work with Youth and Children and the Tasks of the Socialist Working Youth League," Vol. II, Korean ed., p. 535.)

For a success in the revolutionary cause of the working class we must unfold an inflexible struggle against all kinds of anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist ideological trends incompatible with our class interest and aspiration.

In this struggle the great *Juche* idea serves as a powerful weapon.

It is fundamentally incompatible with flunkeyism, dogmatism, revisionism and all the other anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist ideological trends.

It runs counter, before anything else, to flunkeyism—the treacherous idea of showing respect for big powers and following them obediently in violation of the interest of the country and nation.

The *Juche* idea is the thought of the working class aiming at removing all kinds of subordination and inequality. Flunkeyism is the thought of the exploiting class which reflects the relations of domination and submission, subordination and inequality.

The *Juche* idea is inconsistent fundamentally with dogmatism and revisionism.

It is a thought which organically combines the maintenance of principles of Marxism-Leninism with creativeness. Dogmatism and revisionism are the anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist ideological trends—the trends which reject the Marxist-Leninist principles and creativeness.

In order to defend steadfastly the proletarian class interest and aspiration we must prevail completely over the anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist ideological trends through uncompromising struggle against them.

The *Juche* idea is a splendid thought that gives correct answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the struggle against flunkeyism, dogmatism, revisionism and all the other anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist ideological trends which are incompatible with the proletarian class interest and aspiration.

Our Party has been invariably guided by the *Juche* idea and has put it into practice to the fullest. This has made it possible to prevent the infiltration of all the anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist ideological trends, thoroughly overcome their harmful effects and firmly defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

True, the great *Juche* idea is a most steadfast Marxist-Leninist idea which reflects fully the class interest of the proletariat and their aspiration for the cause of socialism and communism and which enables us to firmly defend and thoroughly realize them.

The great *Juche* idea is a most scientific thought which is in full accord with the principles of the communist movement and emanates directly from them.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Masters of the Korean revolution are our Party and our people; the decisive factor in the victory of the Korean revolution, too, is our own strength. It is self-evident that we cannot make a revolution by relying on others, and that others cannot make the Korean revolution for us...."

"Each party carries on its revolutionary struggle under the specific circumstances and conditions of its own country; by so doing it enriches the experience of the international revolutionary movement and contributes to its further development. The idea of *Juche* conforms to this principle of the communist movement, and stems directly from it." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 229.)

Marxism-Leninism is the most scientific doctrine which gives correct elucidation of the universal laws of the communist movement for discharging the historic mission of the working class.

Any idea, if it is to become a steadfast Marxist-Leninist idea, must correctly reflect the universal laws of the communist movement.

The great *Juche* idea is the scientific thought that reflects most correctly these laws of the communist movement.

It is an immortal creative thought which makes clear the universal law of the revolutionary movement implying that masters of the revolution in each country are its Party and people and victory is to be won with the strength of the country itself.

It is the Party and people in each country that carry on their revolution. It is their own strength that makes their revolution victorious.

If they fail to properly act as master, they will be unable to make effective use of any favourable international situation and international support and, accordingly, will be unable to win a victory in their revolutionary struggle.

On the contrary, if they build up solid internal revolutionary forces and act as master properly, they will be able to achieve victory in the revolutionary struggle by turning the difficult situation into favourable one though they are in the unfavourable international situation.

This is a universal law of the development of the revolutionary movement.

This law requires the unswerving maintenance of the principle of discarding dependence on others, taking up the independent stand firmly and solving our own problems by our own efforts on our own responsibility under any circumstances.

The *Juche* idea is a steadfast Marxist-Leninist thought as it elucidates this universal law and principle of the development of the revolutionary movement.

The great *Juche* idea is an immortal thought which clarifies the universal law of the communist movement signifying that each country enriches the experience of the international revolutionary movement and develops the movement itself by making its own revolution.

The working class fights for its revolutionary cause with a national state as a unit as long as there are national distinctions and states in the world.

All countries differ from each other in the level of the development of productive forces, the aggravation of the socio-economic and class contradictions, the customs and traditions of life and the natural and geographical conditions.

The universal and objective laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, therefore, assume a special form to suit the specific and historical conditions of each country.

It is according to its own judgement and conviction that each Party adheres to the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism which reflect the laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and, at the same time, maps out the struggle line and policy by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles in conformity with the specific conditions and national peculiarities of its country and thus carries on the revolution and construction.

Each Party's experience in the struggle for carrying through its line and policy not only serves as valuable assets in the efforts to push ahead with its own revolution but also enriches the experience of the international revolutionary movement and, by so doing, helps other countries in their revolutions.

It is an universal law of development of the international revolutionary movement that the movement itself makes progress and becomes richer through the revolutionary struggle and experience in each country.

This law demands the Party and people in each country to put stress on their revolution and gear everything towards its victory.

The immortal *Juche* idea initiated by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung makes full-scale elucidation of these laws of the development of the communist movement.

True, the great *Juche* idea is the most scientific and revolutionary Marxist-Leninist thought that mirrors to the fullest the proletarian class interest and aspiration as well as the principles of the communist movement.

Kang Jong Sok

A Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (6)

Guerilla Bases Set Up over a Wide Area along the River Tuman-gang

Then I dropped in at hall No. 9 of the museum. Exhibited there were data on the guerilla bases set up by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung over a wide expanse along the River Tuman-gang.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Only when we have strong guerilla bases, can we constantly expand and strengthen our armed ranks even in the mighty enemy's encirclement and carry on guerilla warfare over a long period of time and also can we protect the revolutionary people from the enemy's indiscriminate atrocious massacre. Solid military strongholds and logistical bases of our own are particularly essential to us since we are going to wage our armed struggle without any rear in the homeland or any foreign aid. In addition, guerilla bases are indispensable to us in developing the revolutionary movement as a whole including the preparations for the founding of the Communist Party, at the same time as we are waging the armed struggle."

Quoting this teaching, the curator told me that at the Myongwolgu Conference on December 16, 1931 the Leader put forward the unique line of setting up guerilla bases in the form of liberated areas in the area along the River Tuman-gang and that immediately after the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in April the following year he dispatched Communists and men of the Guerilla Army to this area to build guerilla bases.

The overwhelming majority of the population in this area were poor and hired Korean peasants who had emigrated there unable to endure the oppression and exploitation of Japanese imperialism and the national and class awareness of the masses was considerably high because the socialist enlightenment movement had long since developed. Particularly in this area revolutionary organizations expanded rapidly and anti-Japanese mass struggles had been going on forcefully. Moreover, this was a highland area most of which consisted of steep mountains and deep valleys. So, geographically, it was disadvantageous for the enemy to attack but advantageous for the guerillas to defend. This was an area very favourable for making contact with different parts in the homeland. On top of this, the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism had so far remained less strong there.

Seen in the museum is the "distribution chart of guerilla bases set up by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the area along the River Tuman-gang." This chart shows that guerilla bases were built over a very wide area at that time.

Also visible in the museum were photos of Santaowan in Yenchi county, Yulangchun in Holung county, Yaoyingkou in Wangching county, Tahuangkou in Hunchun county which were all guerilla bases.

Perfect guerilla zones in the form of liberated areas and semi-guerilla zones which superficially were under the enemy's rule, but, actually, worked under the leadership of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and revolutionary organizations were set up in large numbers in this area under the wise guidance of the Leader.

The then newspapers contained many accounts of the guerilla bases built over a wide expanse along the River Tuman-gang.

The November 30, 1933 issue of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Simbun** wrote that "A four-kilometre walk from Paichaokou about 40 kilometres north of Kuotzuchia brings us to communist villages Wangyukou and Luotsukou. All the inhabitants there are Koreans. At Wangyukou, out of some 2,000 people 200 to 300 are guerillas." The May 1, 1934 issue of the paper **Choson Ilbo** carried an article under the headline: "Red Villages Set Up in the Backwoods of Yenchi."

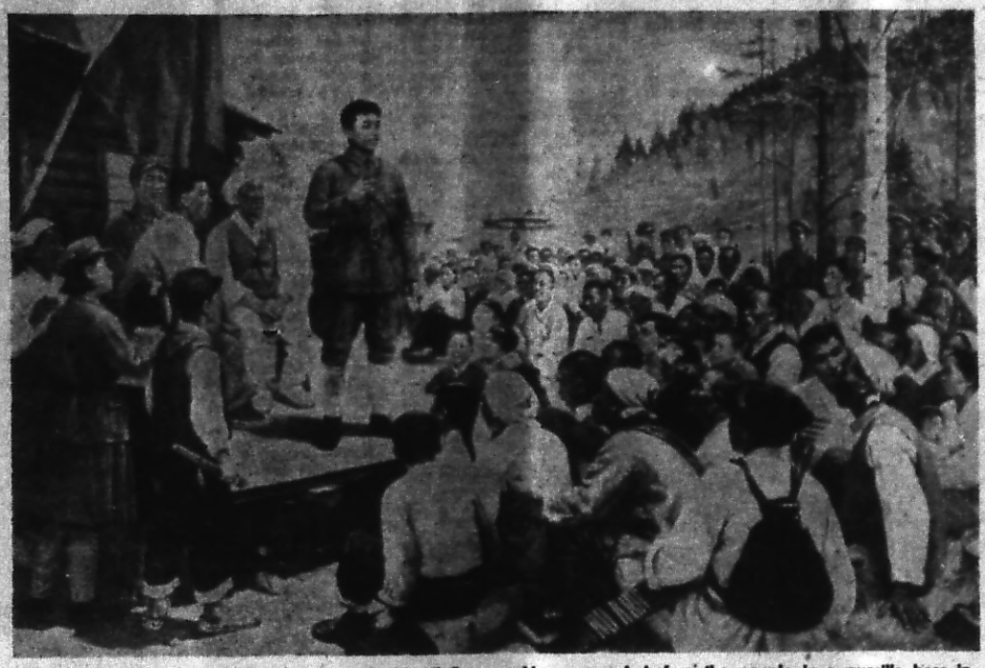
In spite of all sorts of wicked propaganda, threat and blackmail of the enemy, the workers, peasants, youth and students, patriotic-minded people and other broad masses of people flocked to the guerilla bases-liberated areas.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at the guerilla base at Hsiaowangching early in 1933 and there he energetically organized and guided the work for firmly building up the guerilla bases set up over a wide expanse along the River Tuman-gang.

The curator impressively told me that the Leader strengthened the guerilla bases into a powerful bulwark for the revolution, waging complex and sharp struggles for repulsing the enemy's desperate attacks on the one hand and crushing the malignant manoeuvres of spies, wreckers, factionalists and Right and "Left" opportunists on the other.

Basing himself on the scientific analysis of the class relations and socio-economic conditions of our country, the Leader set forth the unique line of the people's revolutionary government suited most to the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic character of the Korean revolution and the immediate task of national liberation and splendidly realized it.

Through the people's revolutionary government, he successfully carried out democratic reforms.



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung making a speech before the people in a guerilla base in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle

The people's revolutionary government ensured political freedom and equality for the workers, peasants and other broad sectors of the people and exercised strict dictatorship over a handful of reactionary landlords, comprador capitalists, lackeys of the Japanese and traitors to the nation. It distributed land free of charge to the peasants with no or little land. It proclaimed eight hour day and minimum wage for the workers and sex equality and enforced free compulsory education.

Such reminiscences of the anti-Japanese guerillas as "Setting Up the People's Revolutionary Government, the Genuine People's Power," "His Warm Solicitude for the Peasants in the Guerilla Bases" and "His Programmatic Teaching on the Work of the Women's Association" vividly reflect the historic changes brought about in the guerilla bases in those days.

Among those exhibited in the museum are the pictures "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Giving a Speech to People in a Guerilla Base," "People in a Guerilla Base Setting Up the People's Revolutionary Government" and "People in a Guerilla Base Sowing Seeds for the First Time in the Land Given by the Fatherly Leader General Kim Il Sung." These pictures vividly show the joy of the people in the guerilla bases who led a worthy life under the guidance of the Leader.

Also on show in the museum are copying ink containers and oil lamps used at the people's revolutionary government bodies, daily articles used by guerillas and people in the bases, accessory parts of the sewing machines, scissors used at the sewing centre in the bases and military uniforms produced there, and various other historic relics. All this gives the visitors a fresh picture of the guerilla bases where the people could enjoy a new life they had longed for so much.

Indeed, the guerilla bases successfully fulfilled their role as the military strategic stronghold of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, as a powerful logistical base and as the fountain head of the Korean revolution.

In the guerilla bases the Party and Young Communist League organizations and different mass organizations were formed and expanded and revolutionary forces built up solidly; schools of the Juvenile Corps were set up and all children grew into reliable reserves of the revolution, and numerous revolutionary publications were issued and mass cultural and art activities were carried out briskly.

The people in the guerilla bases assisted the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with all sincerity.

Referring to this, "Communist International," the organ of Comintern, pointed out:

"...Here the broad sections of poor and middle peasant masses actively support the partisan movement, supplying the guerilla units with food in an organized way and giving them all assistance. To cite an instance, at a meeting with guerillas, peasants in Wangching county decided on offering some of grain they produced so that guerillas could purchase winter clothes." ("Communist International," April 1, 1933, p. 45.)

Dwelling upon the rapid strengthening and development of the guerilla bases, the Japanese imperialists said that "...The perfect guerilla zones in the Kando district have territory, people and power and form a single state on this basis." (The February 1934 issue of the magazine **Tongyang**, pp. 92-93.)

Shedding brilliant rays the new government and new system established in the guerilla bases gave our people bright prospect as the pattern of the government and system to be set up throughout Korea in the future.

Thanks to the devoted endeavour of the Leader and the active struggle of the people who rose up upholding his sagacious leadership, the guerilla bases were solidly built politically, economically and militarily and made a great contribution to rapidly reinforcing the internal forces of the Korean revolution and expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After seeing the materials on display in the museum I came to know more clearly that the guerilla bases-liberated areas built by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung over a wide area along the River Tumangang played a great role in organizing and unfolding the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Hong Rae Hui

Great Literature Indicating Road of Building New Korea

Concerning "On the Building of the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland" Authored by Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea recently published a pamphlet entitled "On the Building of the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland," a historic speech made by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung before military and political cadres on August 20, 1945, right after liberation.

This work of the Leader clearly showed the path of the Korean people and the immediate tasks in their struggle at a time when the historic cause of national liberation had been accomplished with the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

At that time the situation in our country was turning decisively in favour of the side of revolution. The revolutionary enthusiasm of our liberated people was high. Having smashed the desperate frenzy of the defeated Japanese imperialists, the masses of the people came out in the nation-wide struggle to achieve national independence and build a new society.

However, renegades from the revolution, political speculators, Right and Left opportunists and all the other rabbles emerged and manoeuvred to split the revolutionary forces, all posing as "patriots" and "revolutionaries." Their splitting manoeuvres greatly confused our people who had risen in the struggle for building a new country.

The situation urgently demanded that, first and foremost, a correct revolutionary line and fighting tasks be set forth and that the masses of the people be immediately mobilized for their realization.

At this juncture, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the meeting of military and political cadres and brightly illumined the road of our people, on the basis of the prevailing situation and of the great programme of building a new homeland mapped out already in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Based on the character and mission of our revolution, the Leader clearly set forth in his historic speech the sagacious line of building a rich and strong and independent and sovereign state on the soil of the liberated homeland and the immediate tasks for the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We must brilliantly carry out the historic task of building a new Korea by vigorously pushing ahead with the work of building the Party, the state and the armed forces, on the strength of the priceless revolutionary achievements and rich fighting experiences attained in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle." ("On the Building of the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland," Korean ed., p. 2.)

The Leader instructed that the three major tasks of building the Party, the state and the armed forces should be energetically carried out in order to splendidly accomplish the historic tasks of building a new Korea.

In his speech, Comrade Kim Il Sung first set forth the task of founding the Communist Party of Korea.

He taught as follows:

"The most important historic task before the Korean Communists at the present stage is to found the Korean Communist Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution and the vanguard detachment of the working class." (Ibid., p. 2.)

The Leader gave top priority to building the Party, the general staff of the revolution, saying that, without forming the revolutionary Party, the broad sections of the democratic forces could not be rallied to the side of the revolution and the work of building the people's government and the people's armed forces by organizing and mobilizing the masses of the people could not be successfully performed.

Pointing out that the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party had been fully made during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he brilliantly clarified the policy on founding the Party in the liberated homeland.

The Leader instructed that the Korean Communist Party, the united Party of the working class, should be organized with the Communists bred and trained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the core, enlisting those Communists who had been active in various parts of the country.

He also taught that the Communist Party to be built must never be an organization of a small number of Communists but its ranks should be quickly expanded by admitting the most advanced elements of the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

He said further that, strictly based on the Marxist-Leninist organizational principles in Party building, factional and sectarian practice in the Party must be thoroughly overcome, that the unity of idea, will and action ensured in the whole Party and that the principle of democratic centralism firmly maintained in Party activities.

He also instructed that, if the Party to be founded was to fulfil its mission and role as the general staff of the Korean revolution, its cadres, the core of the Party, must be solidly prepared politically and ideologically.

The Leader also said that, in order to unite the broad masses around itself and to establish its leading position among the masses of the people, the Party must set up mass organizations, the transmission-belt linking the masses with the Party, on occupational and sectional basis. Furthermore, he indicated concrete tasks for this purpose.

And then, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the tasks for solving the problem of power, the fundamental question in the revolution.

Proceeding from the character and tasks of our revolution, he instructed that a democratic people's republic representing the interests of the entire Korean people must be set up with our own efforts in the liberated homeland, and clarified matters of principle for the building of the people's power.

He instructed as follows:

"For the building of a democratic people's republic we must first organize, under the leadership of the working class, a democratic national united front embracing various strata of the democratic forces such as the broad masses of peasants, intellectuals and conscientious national capitalists and, on this basis, establish a people's government." (Ibid., p. 13.)

Saying that our people had had a rich experience in establishing the people's revolutionary government in the guerilla base-liberated area already in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he pointed out that if the line of the people's revolutionary government was carried through on the strength of this experience, a new type of people's government would be successfully built on the soil of the liberated homeland.

The Leader emphasized that our people's government must, under the leadership of the working-class Party, rally all the patriotic, democratic forces around itself to the maximum, isolate all the counter-revolutionary forces and become a powerful weapon of class struggle against the reactionary forces.

And then, he clearly set forth a 13-point action programme to be implemented by the people's government in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

In the following part of his speech, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the task of building a regular army of revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"For our country to become a fully independent, sovereign state we must found our own powerful national army capable of defending the country and people and safeguarding the gains of revolution." (Ibid., p. 16.)

The Leader pointed out that, unless a powerful revolutionary army of our own was established, we would not be able to protect the country, nation, and the gains of revolution from the armed invasion of foreign imperialists nor would we be free from the danger of repeating the bitter history of national ruin.

Under the complex political situation where the aggressor troops of U.S. imperialism which had long watched for a chance to invade our country were going to occupy the southern half of her territory, he said with particular emphasis that an urgent task was to have a powerful national army of our own capable of protecting the homeland and nation.

Referring to the fact that in the most grim years of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first people's revolutionary armed forces in our country, was organized, bred and trained to be an invincible army, the army of cadres qualified both politically and militarily through the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, he said that this would serve as solid asset for organizing a regular army of revolution at the opportune moment after liberation.

He instructed that the revolutionary armed forces to be established should be formed with the revolutionary fighters trained in the trials of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone and with sons and daughters of workers, peasants and other working people.

In conclusion, stressing that the success in the implementation of these three major tasks largely depended on the role of the leading cadres, he gave concrete instructions on the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work the cadres must stick to.

Indeed, the historic work "On the Building of the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland," which fully embodied the immortal *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, served as programmatic guide indicating the way of carrying out and defending the Korean revolution on our own and as banner of struggle for our people who rose to build a new country.

Dynamically marching forward with a firm conviction of victory along the road indicated by the Leader, our people were able to build the Party, people's power and people's armed forces, thoroughly carry out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and turn the northern half of our country into an impregnable revolutionary base, successfully frustrating all sorts of obstructionist manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad even under the complex situation right after liberation.

Kim Jae Ok

Anti-Japanese Guerillas Safeguarded Headquarters of Revolution with Lives

In the years of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, men of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army fought, dedicating their all to the complete security of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Headquarters of the Korean revolution.

It was a vital question on which rested the success of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution to firmly champion and defend the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and nation, confidently led our people to victory and glory at all times.

The anti-Japanese guerillas, therefore, gave primary attention to his health and security at any time and place—on march, in camp as well as in fierce battles. For the sake of his security, they even sacrificed their lives and youth.

It happened in a battle near Tashaho in the autumn of 1939 that half a dozen enemy troops were crawling up by stealth ready to shoot towards the spot on a hillside where Comrade Kim Il Sung was.

At this critical moment, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, infinitely loyal to the Leader, stepped forward to make herself a shield to protect him and destroyed the enemy at the risk of her life.

There was another similar instance at the time of the battle at Shiwutaokou in April 1939.

Comrade Li Kwon Hae warded off enemy fire with his body for the sake of the security of the Leader in the Hqs of the revolution. And, when his comrades came to take care of him, he said, "...Don't worry about me. Please go back to the unit and do your best to keep Comrade Commander safe and sound..."

The anti-Japanese guerillas also firmly defended Comrade Kim Il Sung by luring away the enemy who sought to attack the Hqs of the revolution.

Once, during the Arduous March from Nanpaitzu to Peitatingtzu in the winter of 1938-39, the main force of the guerillas encountered with an enemy force of more than one thousand troops.

Comrade O Jung Hup, whose primary concern was the safety of the Headquarters where the Leader was, climbed up the opposite hill and, disguising his unit as the Hqs, decoyed the enemy and annihilated them to defend the Headquarters.

Even when operating far away from the Hqs, the guerillas prevented hostile forces from massing for the attack on the Hqs by conducting harrassing actions behind the enemy line, firmly to defend the Leader.

In the winter of 1938 Comrade Choe Chun Guk was operating in the vicinity of Huatien, to implement the strategic and tactical lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung. He obtained information from a captured enemy officer that one main force division of the Japanese imperialist Kanto Army and 15 puppet Manchurian brigades were converging upon the main body of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally commanded by the Leader.

Comrade Choe Chun Guk said to his men, "At any cost, we must smash enemy concentrating on the Hqs." They annihilated the enemy mercilessly.

Though seriously wounded, he fought devoting his all to the security of the Headquarters.

The men of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army maintained high revolutionary vigilance and frustrated the sinister attempts of the enemy in an effort to reliably protect the Hqs of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to the following effect:

...We must have a high revolutionary vigilance, a keen insight and correct judgement, so that we can always see everything with an alert eye of the working class, penetrate into the essence of phenomena, and judge ten from one...

True to the teaching of the Leader, the guerillas always approached everything with a keen political alertness and from the class viewpoint. Thus, they were able, at the opportune moment, to expose and do away with the spies and subversive elements who attempted to undermine the Headquarters.

In the autumn of 1937, a "peasant" came to the secret camp. He said that he could not endure the exploitation and oppression of the Japanese imperialists any further and wanted to join the guerillas.

The guerillas who were always on the alert in the defence of the Hqs noticed something suspectable in the behavior of the "peasant." They interrogated him right away and laid bare the wicked spy of the Japanese imperialists, who crept in to do harm to the Headquarters. The spy was duly punished.

In these difficult circumstances of pertinacious military offensive of the enemy combined with crafty manoeuvres, the guerillas reliably defended the security of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brain and heart of the Korean revolution.

The guerillas also stoutly championed the Leader's great revolutionary thought and his lines and policies of the revolution, the embodiment of the thought, and firmly defended him politically and ideologically.

One day during the Arduous March in the winter of 1938, Comrade Kim Jong Suk was given a mission to take the aged and physically handicapped to a secret camp at Chingfeng and to take care of them for some time.

At the secret camp was a rascal, an Om by surname, who had come earlier. He was spreading counter-revolutionary ideas among the guerillas, sabotaging the implementation of revolutionary missions.

This spurious element within the revolutionary rank machinated to calumniate the Hqs of the revolution by slandering the strategic lines and tactical policies set forth by the Leader.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk and other stalwart guerillas lost no time in combating his counter-revolutionary plot.

By their principled struggle, the true colours of the counter-revolutionary element who had smuggled into the guerilla ranks was finally brought to light, and he was executed.

As we have seen above, the anti-Japanese guerillas not only reliably defended the security of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with lives throughout the whole period of the 15-year-long, arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, but also resolutely championed the Leader's revolutionary ideas and lines and strongly defended him politically and ideologically in any adversity.

Following the shining example of the anti-Japanese guerillas who dedicated even their lives to the security of the Hqs of the Korean revolution, our people today are burning with their resolve to solidly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, the monolithic ideology of our Party, to defend with lives and single-hearted devotion, the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and to be loyal to him to the last in any storm and stress.

Li Chang Gyu

Forward Movement at Speed of Chollima in All Fields of Socialist Construction

Six-Year Plan's 1973-Year-End Level Topped

Miraculous achievements are being made almost every day by the workers and technicians in the factories and enterprises under the General Bureau of Drug and Medical Appliances Industry, who are dynamically struggling for increased production to implement ahead of schedule the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan set forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thus, at all units under the general bureau, the production level for the end of 1973 envisaged in the Six-Year Plan was surpassed by 18 per cent as of October last.

In this period, drug and medical appliances producers in different parts of the country increased labour productivity by 21 per cent and variety by 46 items. For this purpose they introduced more than 340 technical renovation proposals so as to strengthen material and technical foundations of their plants and to markedly expand the range of automation and semi-automation, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Drug plants in particular witnessed a widespread technical innovation drive, which resulted in 1.3 times increase in the production of medicine over the same period last year and in a remarkable improvement of medicinal quality.

This speed of development maintained over the last decade (1962 to 1972) has brought about a growth of 20 times in the drug industry and 17 times in the medical appliances manufacturing industry under the general bureau.

With a view to making the benefits of the most wonderful and progressive system of free medical care established by the Leader more tangible to the hearts of the working people, the producers are putting spurs to their forward movement to overfulfill the assignments for the first three years of the Six-Year Plan by the end of this year, not resting content with the successes already attained.

For More Tractors to the Countryside

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in his New Year Address this year:

"To rapidly increase the production of tractors and automobiles is one of the most important tasks facing the engineering industry."

The output of tractors has been sharply increased by the workers in this branch who are living up to the programmatic teaching of the Leader.

In October last, the Kiyang Tractor Plant carried out the plan of the month five days ahead of the set time by producing 1.4 times greater number of "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" tractors than the monthly average during the preceding nine month period.

Meantime, the September 25 Tractor Plant effected an innovation when they turned out 1.5 times more "Chonjin" tractors in October than in the previous month.

As part of the mass technical renovation movement among tractor manufacturers in different parts of the country, the September 25 Tractor Plant has recently made an excellent automation line capable of processing an engine frame every five minutes.

In order to produce more tractors for the socialist countryside before the plowing season next year, the tractor makers are increasing production at a faster rate than in October.

Innovation in Electrical Machinery Production

The workers and technicians of the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant who topped the production level for the end of the Six-Year Plan in April this year are making continual innovations in order to further accelerate the building of socialism and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

This plant produced 1.5 times as many different electrical machines during the period up to the end of October as in the corresponding period last year. During the one month of October this year the plant increased the output of generators 1.9 times, electric motors 1.7 times and transformers 1.5 times over the monthly average of the previous nine month period.

They owe their successes to the Taean work system, a new industrial management system established by the Leader in person, to which they have stuck firmer. As required by this system, the plant has given priority to political work, strengthened the collective leadership of the Party committee, given full play to the collective wisdom of the producer masses in industrial management and improved unified leadership over production, technical guidance in particular.

At the same time, this plant unfolded a vigorous struggle technically to perfect and modernize all the production processes under the uplifted banner of the three major tasks of technical revolution. They increased labour productivity 1.2 times over through the introduction of 1,100 technical renovation proposals including a transformer-outer-box-processing line, which is five times more effective than the previous one, and shaping device with four times greater capacity than the old one.

At Pelagic Fishing Grounds

True to the Leader's instruction to catch more fish through the development of pelagic fishing as well as off-shore fishing, the workers in this field are catching quantities of fish on pelagic fishing grounds every day.

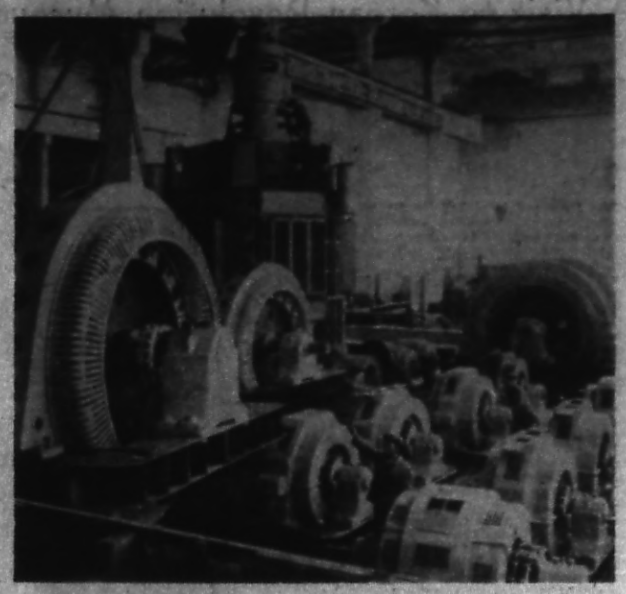
The fishing workers of pelagic fishing fleets with 400 h.p. and 1,000 h.p. trawlers, general purpose fishing boats, purse boats, etc. as main elements and with processing tenders of 10,000 ton class, and refrigerator transports of 3,000 to 5,000 ton class are briskly catching fish, massing boats to major fishing grounds by means of a scientific mobile seaborne command system. A fishing boat increased the catch for every purse-netting to 60 tons and for every drag-netting to 80 tons. The trawlers have one or two more nettings a day than before.

During the one month of October last, they caught over 2,000 tons more of fish than the monthly average of the last year.

The tenders promptly process the fish on the spot, freezing hundreds of tons of fish a day, pressing oil and turning out fish meal.

Meantime the workers off the east coast of our country are also making innovations in their fishing.

Workers of Kiyang score one innovatory success after another in tractor production



The Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant increases the production through a mass movement for technical innovation

"Today's Korea Where Adequate Food, Clothing and Housing Are Provided"

Foreign friends are unanimous in speaking very highly of the ever-improving living standards of our people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

An Argentine public figure Abelardo Je Churarin, lawyer and doctor of laws and sociology, said:

"Here in Korea, which is called land of Chollima today, we've witnessed lots of miraculous events that amaze people. Who would believe that this was once a backward agrarian country, when he sees today's Korea which has large modern factories and turns out everything it needs and provides adequate food, clothing and housing for the people."

John Pitman, Member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the USA and Editor-in-Chief of **Daily World**, said in his impressions of Korea published in his newspaper:

"In this country food problem is no longer a matter of worries to anybody. People everywhere were healthy. Stores were selling plenty of foodstuffs needed for daily life—vegetables, fruit, fish and meat. To Americans, who have been taught ever since their childhood that Asia is a large continent of famine and poverty, such would be incredible unless they see it with their own eyes."

A member of the delegation of the "Group for Study of the Great *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Austria, who visited our country, had this to say:

"In Korea, we have seen wealth and abundance, and not poverty as in the capitalist countries; we have witnessed culture and civilization, and not ignorance.... During our local inspection we saw electrified rural villages; every family had radios and sewing machines, enjoying modern and decent life. All the miraculous successes in Korea owe, without doubt, to the outstanding and sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and also stand to the credit of the indomitable fighting spirits of the heroic Korean people, living and fighting, true to the idea of the Leader and rallied rockfirm around him."

Today the working people of our country enjoy a bountiful, modern life thanks to the wise leadership of the fatherly Leader and his paternal solicitude.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Now there are neither vagrants nor beggars in our country. The working people are all free from worries about food, clothing and housing or about education of their children and medical care and everyone is able to lead a blissful life, working and learning to his heart's content."

The other day I called on the family of Hong Won Pyo, a worker of the Pyongyang Rubber Factory. It was a chance for me to take a closer look at the aspect of our working people's opulent, happy life.

His flat was on the third floor of a tall apartment house which stood in the main street of Pyongyang, at a scenic spot by the riverside of the Taedong-gang.

The host is in charge of the technical innovation workteam at the rubber factory. His wife, Ro Jong Sil, is a staff member of the finance and accounting section at a college. His eldest son-in-law, Kim Gi Gyun, works as a designer and his eldest daughter, Hong Suk Ja, as a painter. I was told that only two daughters were born to the couple who were now living with their sons-in-law, treating them as their own sons.

I asked him about the present living conditions of his family. At this, his 80-year-old mother spoke to me in her son's behalf:

"It is indeed the creation of a new world. In the days of Japanese imperialist rule we had as usual had no more than two or three *mal* of cereals left for a whole year's consumption, though we worked our fingers to the bone. We had barely kept body and soul together with it. But now, thanks to the Premier we are well off without any worries about food and clothing under this excellent socialist system. As you see, we have everything—television and radio sets, a sewing machine and what not. Don't you see we have enough kitchen utensils?"

So saying, she again recalled the days of her bitter life under Japanese imperialist rule.

According to her, every year, when the thrashing was over, 35 *mal* of millet and 40 *mal* of Indian millet were obtained. But the greater part of the harvest had to be sold to pay farm rent to the Japanese owner.

After hearing her out, I figured out some statistics on the real income of the working people under our socialist system established by the fatherly Leader. In 1970 the per-capita national income was 9.4 times greater than in 1946 and the real income of factory and office workers 175 per cent larger than in 1956. The average monthly wage of a worker or an office employee in 1971 was 11 times that in 1949.

In particular, the prices of major consumer goods vitally needed for betterment of the people's living were lowered on 15 occasions in the postwar period (following July 1953).

As a result of the popular measures taken by the state, the real income of our working people has grown year after year and the prices of consumer goods have been cut. So, Won Pyo's family life, too, improved as days and years went by.

Conversations on today's plentiful life continued.

Won Pyo's second daughter who graduated from a teachers' college is now teaching at a school after her marriage.

The first and second daughters were born when the Japanese imperialists were overriding this land.

When they were toddlers, the two cried for rice instead of porridge; they did not want to put on tattered clothes and straw sandals, so they importuned the father to buy silk dresses and leather shoes for them as landlords and capitalists did for their children. They badgered him to send them to school. Whenever they did so, the father could hardly repress resentment at the cursed society, thinking to himself "Love of children is an eternal encumbrance."

The host said:

"It was a world of troubles for us, indeed. In such a destitution my children grew up. But now both of them finished college course thanks to our Premier.

They had no idea of tuition fee. They were issued new uniforms in every season. There is more than that to it. During their college days, they were granted even stipends by the state. Well, on the night when my eldest daughter came home with her graduation diploma in her hand, I called my family members together. Then, you know, I spoke this to my wife: 'Our Premier has reared our two daughters and blessed them. So, we have to repay his great favours at any cost from generation to generation.'"

Won Pyo paused, bringing his handkerchief to his eyes.

The happy life of his family in this grateful land, in this good society can also be seen from the following instance.

The benefits to be granted to a child of his daughter in the period from creche to college course amount to the equivalent of the host's wages for ten years.

Besides, his family members get enormous additional state benefits from free medical treatment, paid leave, recuperation at health resort, 77-day paid ante- and post-natal leave, etc.

Kim Chol

At a Worker's Home

Steady Production Growth at High Rate—a Law of Development of Socialist Economy

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, with deep penetration into the essential superiority of the socialist system, made the scientific elucidation that the incessant development of the economy at a high rate is a law operating in socialist society.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater become these potentialities." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 300.)

In capitalist society based on the private ownership of the means of production the rate of production growth becomes slower and slower due to an ever greater contradiction between the social character of production and the private capitalist form of ownership.

On the contrary, in socialist society where the means of production is under social ownership, the production relations give powerful stimulus to the development of productive forces, incessantly adapting themselves to the latter's character under the leadership of the Party and state of the working class.

In socialist society the state controls the economic life of the whole country co-ordinately. So, it can forward a planned, proportionate development of the national economy, make use of all the labour resources and natural wealth of the country most reasonably and develop technology rapidly. This is why the socialist state can incessantly develop the economy at a high rate.

In socialist society the state exercises a co-ordinated control over all the means of production and labour forces under a centralized system. Therefore, it can make them used most effectively, concentrating them where they are needed most badly.

The socialist state can keep all branches of the national economy and enterprises well adjusted with each other in their ties of production and consumption according to plan, develop science and technology in a co-ordinated way and introduce them into production in a planned manner and can make the distribution of productive forces reasonable throughout the country.

Such being the excellence of the socialist planned economy, it has potentialities to incessantly develop production, and the greater progress is made in socialist construction, the larger become these potentialities.

This can be explained by the fact that as the socialist construction develops in depth, the socialist relations of production hold undivided sway and grow stronger, the economic foundation of the country is reinforced still more and the law of planned, proportionate development of the national economy operates on a full scale. As the socialist construction advances, the scientific and technological development is sped up. This enables us to exploit the natural resources of the country in much better way. So, the state can organize the division of labour and co-operative production according to plan. This increases the possibility of further enlarging the scale of the extended reproduction.

Moreover, the socialist state controls co-ordinately and realizes production and distribution, accumulation and consumption according to plan. Therefore, it can allocate a large amount of funds to accumulation and carry on socialist extended reproduction steadily on a big scale by using the funds most reasonably.

In socialist society the overwhelming majority of the able-bodied population are engaged in the production of material wealth and their number increases steadily, technology makes fast progress and labour productivity rises at a quick tempo without interruption. Consequently, national income augments continuously at a high rate.

That is why the socialist state can increase consumption rapidly and make enough accumulation to incessantly carry on the extended reproduction on a big scale. What is more, it gives the orientation of investment for capital construction at each period and controls co-ordinately the distribution of the funds among various branches of the national economy. This renders it possible to spend the funds so reasonably as to give top priority to reinforcement of its economic foundation through the incessant, rapid growth of production while ensuring steady improvement of the people's living. Moreover, the socialist state correctly determines on the order of priority in capital construction and carry it out intensively to produce the greatest economic effect. So, in the long run, we can carry out more capital construction with less funds. This provides conditions for realizing the socialist extended reproduction at a quick tempo.

In socialist society the production relations of socialism open a wide scope for development of the productive forces, and the state, by making use of this possibility, can develop technology according to plan. This is an important guarantee for the incessant, rapid growth of production.

All the means and personnel necessary for technological development are under the co-ordinated control of socialist state. So, they can be concentrated on those branches or places where they are needed badly and are expected to prove most effective for the development of the national economy. The plan for technological development is executed as an obligatory task set by the state. All these give a powerful encouragement to the technological development throughout the country. Particularly in socialist society, the working people who are masters of the country and the means of production have vital interests in the technological development and display their creative wisdom and collective strength as much as they can to forward its development further still.

In socialist society, high revolutionary zeal of the working people freed from exploitation and oppression is the decisive factor which energetically eggs the productive forces on to pullulate.

People play the most positive and decisive role in the production of material wealth, and their activities depend on their ideology and consciousness. In socialist society there is not to be seen any form of exploitation and oppression, and production is carried on exclusively for prosperity and development of the country and promotion of the people's welfare.

Therefore, all the working people work with conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative for the country and the people, for society and the collective, as well as their own welfare. The more the Party and state of the working class, in conformity to their proper functions, strengthen the ideological revolution among the working people and gradually eliminate the survivals of old ideologies from their minds, the greater become their conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative. This leads to the continuous improvement and innovation in the economic management, the organization of production, the organization of labour forces, the technological development and the like and to the incessant, rapid growth of the socialist production.

This is eloquently proved by our own experiences.

During the whole period of industrialization (1957-1970) in our country the industrial production grew at a high rate of 19.1 per cent on an yearly average, and the total industrial output value increased 11.6 times in 1970 as against 1956.

With the accomplishment of the historic cause of industrialization and the building of the incomparably large-scale economy, our country has made fast progress in production. The huge Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution, set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are now being implemented ahead of the set time. From the last year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, to the beginning of this year our working people conducted a vigorous campaign to celebrate with labour achievements the Leader's 60th birthday (April 15, 1972), the greatest national holiday. The result was that the two-year tasks under the Six-Year Plan were fulfilled by more than 3,000 factories and enterprises in less than one year and a half. The machine tool production increased 2.3 times and tractor, 1.7 times. Similar development was made in other domains of the national economy.

Facts show that as the economic construction advances and its scale grows in socialist society, the economy develops incessantly at a high rate with the real excellence of the socialist system displayed to the full.

Li Chan Sun

Warm Fatherly Affection for Korean Children and Students in Japan

Over 40,000 Korean children in Japan are now growing into reliable pillars of the Republic receiving national education at 158 regular schools of various levels set up all over Japan.

This is hardly thinkable apart from the wise leadership and warm paternal care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the benevolent father of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"It is our duty to give schooling to the children of Korean citizens in Japan."

Regarding the education of the rising generation as one of the fundamental problems decisive of the destinies of the nation and the revolution, the fatherly Leader has devoted his all to this work for half a century ever since he set out on the road of revolutionary struggle for fatherland restoration in his early years.

He has shown and shows every possible solicitude to rear as reliable workers of the socialist fatherland our younger generation in a capitalist country where money is everything and depraved reactionary education prevails.

Basing himself on the great *Juche* idea and the revolutionary educational traditions he provided Koreans in Japan with schools and opened the door of learning wide for them.

In 1946 he saw to it that the Tokyo Korean Middle School (the predecessor of the present Tokyo Korean Middle and High School) was set up so that the children of Koreans in Japan could receive secondary schooling for the first time.

Thanks to his fatherly consideration, Korean schools were built not only in cities where many our fellow countrymen lived but also in the remote Tsunoi village in Tottori Prefecture where there were only four houses of Koreans and their 13 children and in Iejima island where even a Japanese school was not found.

Especially, he saw that in 1956 the modernly-equipped Korean University was erected on the Musashino plain on the skirts of Tokyo and our fellow countrymen in Japan could train national cadres on their own.

The fatherly Leader not only opened the door of national education for the children of Koreans in Japan but also showed every conceivable material solicitude for them.

For their national education the fatherly Leader bestowed on them such great favours as sending them a huge amount of educational aid funds and stipends totalling more than 12,540 million yen in Japanese currency on 46 occasions. He extended his hand of affection even to the Korean students studying at the Japanese upper secondary schools.

Nor is this all. Concerned about our students in Japan who grew up without seeing the beautiful mountains and rivers of our fatherland, he sent them stuffed specimen of birds and animals, plants, books, educational instruments, national musical instruments, various kinds of fruit and grain and flower seeds.

His paternal love is not confined to this alone.

The fatherly Leader thinks more of children far away from him than those growing under his care in the homeland. Sympathizing with our children and students in Japan who were longing for the fatherland so earnestly, he called to the homeland the members of the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and the song and dance circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School this year and enabled them to spend their pleasant summer vacation in the homeland.

Our pupils and students in Japan had a great honour of receiving the "Kim Il Sung Youth Prize" and "Kim Il Sung Juvenile Prize," the highest prizes for children and students.

Numerous Korean education workers were awarded state decorations and citations and honoured with doctorates and professorships and associate professorships of the Republic.

The history of mankind is long and there are many countries in the world but we do not know yet such a great leader of the people as our Leader who deeply loves the children of overseas compatriots and clearly indicates the road of happy life and learning for them.

That is why our fellow countrymen and children and students in Japan are now filled with the feelings of unbounded gratitude and intense loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and consider it their greatest honour and national pride to remain loyal to him.

Korean citizen surnamed Soh under the Iwate Prefectural Headquarter of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) could give schooling to his son at the Korean University with the scholarships sent by the fatherly Leader. So he says with deep emotion: "My son is the son of the fatherly Leader before he is my son."

Pak Ryon Hui, now a pupil of the Seventh Tokyo Korean Primary School, had no access to education in the past, because she was an orphan. Looking up to a portrait of the Leader, she says:

"You Marshal gave me stipends and enabled me to learn my mother tongue. You taught me to become a clever Korean daughter. Thank you Marshal.

"As you said, I will become an honour student and a fine Korean daughter."

The Korean compatriots and their children in Japan are unanimously determined to follow the fatherly Leader with single-hearted devotion and remain loyal to him.

The national education of Koreans in Japan will develop under the sagacious leadership and paternal care of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Kim Yong Sam

Education Closely Combined with Production

A Visit to the Sinhung Senior Middle School, Pyongyang

Recently we paid a visit to the Sinhung Senior Middle School in Pyongyang.

We were shown into a machinery study room by the schoolmaster. We halted to read the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a teaching respectfully inscribed on a board as follows:

"In all schools, education should be closely combined with production and the younger generation should be brought up to be versatile, able socialist builders."

As we stood pondering over the teaching of the Leader, the schoolmaster told us:

"We are using every means and method to implement the earnest teaching of the respected and beloved Leader in all aspects of our school education. For instance, we organize educational trips to factories and cooperative farms and various other extra-curricular activities—mountaineerings, campings, study group activities on all subjects, etc."

Listening to him we were led to see practice equipment and materials.

There we could find many models and wall pictures on the structure and operation of various machines, automobiles and several machine tools for practice, thousands of items of machine parts, and many other necessary things, well-arranged for the practice of the school children.

Incidentally, the fourth year boys were doing practice, familiarizing themselves with the nomenclature, structure and operation of a lathe which they had learnt in class.

Some pupils were working at bench lathes, cutting nuts and bolts, skillfully handling carriages, tailstocks and the like.

I told them that they were learning a fine thing. And they were greatly delighted and said that, though engineering was something mystical to them at first, they had now mastered it as they worked hard as instructed by the fatherly Marshal.

Education at laboratories and study rooms was really effective.

We looked round physical, chemical and biological laboratories, where children were putting into practice what they learnt in class.

The girls who were admirably working at keys to train themselves to become loyal signalwomen for the Leader, the boys of the 3rd class in the 2nd year who made by themselves an automatic temperature regulator by applying the basic principles they had learnt in their textbooks, striving to prepare themselves for the technical revolution, and all the other pupils we met were trying hard to make their knowledge practical so that they might serve for the transformation of nature and society and for our revolution.

After the inspection of the many laboratories and study rooms we came out into the back garden of the school. We found various kinds of bird nests up in trees which were growing copiously.

Many beneficial birds were flying about the nests; they were tended and protected by the pupils of this school.

Diagrams of data showing their biological growth were hung on each of the trees and nests.

In addition, the school children were able to distinguish between more than 400 species of plants. They were also skillfully transmitting morse code. Many of them were at the level of the 2nd or 3rd grade radio operator.

Thus, senior middle-school children in our country basically complete their systematic general education on nature and society through the study of the rudiments of science stipulated in the curriculum for nine-year compulsory technical education. And then, mainly in their advanced classes of secondary school course they acquire more than one kind of technical skill through the study of essentials of technology such as fundamentals of electricity and electronics before they graduate from the school.

How to combine general education with technical education is one of the basic problems arising in linking education with production, and theory with practice.

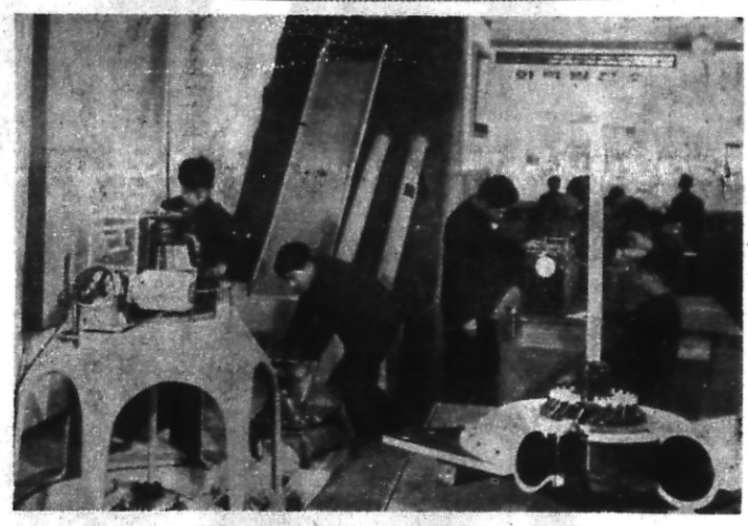
By splendidly implementing the unique educational policy of the great Leader, our Party established the most excellent popular education system capable of training our children versatilely.

When the ten-year compulsory senior-middle-school education which started this year is fully introduced during the Six-Year Plan period (1971-76), all the children will go through in this period even the two-year high school course, which follows the nine-year compulsory technical education under the present system.

"We are always greatly encouraged by the infinite consideration of the fatherly Leader for the education of the younger generation. What a serious shortage of cadres we felt when we were just liberated, an aftereffect of the colonial enslavement education of the Japanese imperialists! But now one-fourth of our population are students, which owes to the great Leader. Our country has now become a land of students, so to speak. With a full-scale introduction of the ten-year compulsory senior-middle-school education, all our children will receive a perfect secondary general education and acquire more than one kind of technical skill before they graduate from the middle school. What a brighter future they will bring to this land!"

Impressed by the confident words of the schoolmaster, we left the school, picturing in our mind the glorious future of our fatherland.

Kim Yun Sik



The students have practical training to consolidate what they have learnt from the books

Deep Solicitude of the Fatherly Leader for South Korean Youth and Students

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only looks after the youth and students in the northern half of the Republic with the warm affection of a real father, having clasped them to his broad bosom, but also always shows paternal care for the youth and students in south Korea, not forgetting even a moment the misfortunes and sufferings they are undergoing under the occupation of U.S. imperialism.

He extended a warm hand of relief to them in the hope of lessening their misfortunes and sufferings even before the country is reunified.

The fatherly Leader saw that Decision No. 40 of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted in April 1955 and Decision No. 7 of the DPRK Cabinet in January 1956. Thus, measures were taken for receiving at any time south Korean youth and students, if they want to come to the northern half of the Republic for study. It was aimed at giving them education at state expense, granting them stipends and supplying them with uniforms, footwear and school things all free of charge.

In August 1958 he had the Cabinet adopt another decision. It was Decision No. 96 on taking over and bringing up vagrant orphans of south Korea and on establishing a fund for providing monthly scholarship to the several thousand self-supporting students of south Korean universities and colleges.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung again ensured that the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in 1960 took measures for rescuing the pupils and students in south Korea.

The session proposed to the south Korean authorities that in south Korea too, school construction be extensively undertaken with state funds, teaching materials and experimental apparatuses be fully equipped, all the "school impositions" be abolished and a free and compulsory education system be introduced. It also made suggestions to take south Korean youth and students into the northern half of the Republic annually and let them learn without any worries and to receive a large number of waifs on yearly installments for their upbringing.

The great Leader founded Kim Il Sung University, the first people's university in our country, in October 1946 so that, not to mention the youth and students in the northern half, those in south Korea who roamed about the streets denied the opportunity of learning could study at the university.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, he undertook that in the liberated southern areas schools were opened for the sons and daughters of the workers and peasants who had been unable to get schooling.

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enfolded to his broad tender bosom all the youth and students who came to the northern half from the southern half while fighting bravely against the U.S. imperialists during the war. He reared them into proud revolutionaries, into public and political activists.

The Leader founded in person the Songdo Political Economy College for the revolutionary comrades and youth and students hailing from the southern half and enabled them to study to their heart's content at the communist colleges in the provinces and at schools of all levels including higher educational institutions in different parts of the Republic.

In addition, he took steps for preferentially treating the student youths whose native homes are in the southern half; he saw that they were given a larger amount of stipends than others and provided gratis with seasonal beddings, uniforms, underwear and footwear and school things so that they could study free from any worries and cares. Still mindful of them, he personally calls on them and cares for every facet of their life scrupulously just as a real father does for his children.

One early morning in November 1946 the fatherly Leader went to Kim Il Sung University and made a round of dormitories and dining halls. Having heard that students from south Korea were in the university, he gave instructions to look after them well. In August 1957 he personally attended the first graduation ceremony of the Songdo Political Economy College to congratulate it.

The profound love and concern of the fatherly Leader for the south Korean youth and students give them a new immense strength and hope and inspire them with an indomitable fighting will and prowess.

That is why the head of the delegation of the south Korean youth revolutionary organization to the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea proudly said:

"We south Korean youth and students who live under the Leader's affection warmer than the sun have a boundless honour and pride of being guided by the great Leader and have a firm conviction of a bright future, though we are now in the agony of sub-human tribulations owing to tyranny and hunger."

Today the south Korean youth and students are fighting with redoubled courage as taught by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, their hearts filled with ardent respect and reverence for him who clearly indicates the path for them to follow and extends a warm hand of relief to them.

They will surely bring about the day when they will enjoy genuine freedom and happiness and study science and truth as they wish at institutions of higher learning, in the warm embrace of the Leader in a reunified country.

Round Table Talks ON THE FILM "A Flower Girl"

Chair:
Reporter of our paper

Attendants:
Choe Ik Kyu, director, Kim Il Sung Prize Winner, People's Artist
Song Dong Chun, composer, Kim Il Sung Prize Winner, Merited Artist
Kim Ryong Rin, actor, Merited Artiste
Hong Yong Hui, actress

Chair. Thank you for your attendance.

Our newspaper carried an article on the film "A Flower Girl." Our editorial board has received many letters from our foreign readers, in which they wanted to know how such an excellent film was produced.

Would you kindly tell me something of the film?

Demonstration of the Correctness of Juche-motivated Thought on Literature and Art

Director Choe Ik Kyu

Choe Ik Kyu. As is widely known, the film won the special prize and medal at the 18th international film festival and produced an enormous sensation in the world moviedom.

I had the honour to direct the production of the film. As a director I dare to say with pride that we owe the success entirely to the perfect ideological content and artistic quality of the original.

The members of our creation group learnt really much in the course of producing the film. This course was a political and art college for us.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our new democratic art must have profound ideological contents and serve the people as a weapon of struggle. Lofty ideological content combined with high artistic quality, this is the only accurate yardstick for measuring the value of art works."

Our experience in the production of the film and repercussions of the film at home and abroad again convinced us of the correctness and great vitality of the *Juche*-motivated, revolutionary thought of the Leader on literature and art.

The film "A Flower Girl" is a screen version of the homonymous drama written and staged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to be exact, in 1930.

Already in the early years of his revolutionary activities the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the *Juche*-motivated, revolutionary thought on literature and art and put it into practice splendidly.

The original drama "A Flower Girl" is one of immortal monumental masterpieces created in the days.

The film depicts the life of a village girl who, maltreated and downtrodden in the depth of misery yet ignorant of the cause of her misery, was brought to class awakening and led on to the road of revolutionary struggle.

The film convincingly confirms, through the artistic representation of her life, the great truth that where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance.

Many attendants of the film festival highly praised the film, saying in unison that the film is the "world-startling one," a "genuine art" and the "one which firmly grips the hearts of people." Our success in making the film of such a fame, I think, is attributable entirely to the brilliance of the original run through with the revolutionary idea, *Juche* idea of the great Leader and his unique thought on literature and art.

Melodies Are Simple Yet Give Full Play to Their Potentials of Musical Representation

Composer Song Dong Chun

Song Dong Chun. As a musician I must say something about the music of the film. The music was set in such a way that it itself could express the message fully.

For this, film music is distinguished from others. Most of songs in the film are as they were in the original. All the songs are full of national flavour and their melodies are simple, beautiful and easy to understand, yet broad in scale and profound in depth. This is characteristics of the songs. To take the instance of the subject song. It is very expressive; as the story develops, it sounds pathetically this time, and another time it comes out with forceful melodies throwing into relief the resistant, fighting passion of the heroine full of resentment. In a word, the film music gives full play to its potentials of musical representation.

The original drama is sublime in the ideological content and artistic quality of its music, too.

Surrounded with the Great Love and Care of the Leader

Merited Artiste Kim Ryong Rin

Kim Ryong Rin. I believe we could attain the achievements, for the Leader gave meticulous guidance and showed deep solicitudes for us film artists.

Though he was so busy directing the revolution, he saw every film we made and minutely helped us even in setting the titles of films and improving the speeches of players.

One time we were on location in the field. The Leader came there to see us. He tightly grasped my soiled hand and encouraged me to act better. Indeed, the fatherly Leader has showed great concern with warm affection for us artists. So, it is too natural that we have produced fine works.

Chair. It is true. The love of the Leader for our people is as high as the sky and as deep as the ocean. He has directed particular concerns to you film artists. Such instances are too numerous to cite.

I Was Student of a Secondary School Some Months Before I Acted the Heroine

Hong Yong Hui. Yes, you have said right. Let me tell about the case with me. I was student of a secondary school in a remote village some months before I acted the heroine. While attending the school, I participated once in the contest of student art circles. That was all I had played on the stage. The Leader granted a great favour to me and I was selected to act the heroine of the monumental work. For me who grew up as a mere happy and cheerful girl in the Leader's embrace, it was a very hard task to perform the part of the heroine Ggotbun, a poor girl who lived a life full of misery and bitter. With straw sandal on, I acted. It was not an easy work for me, because it was the first for me to wear such a shoe. But, to live up to the Leader's great love and trust I did my best to train myself for the acting.

Actress Hong Yong Hui

Kim Ryong Rin. The Leader has led the masses of the people to truly enjoy and create culture. Whenever we think of this, we feel much grateful to him.

Choe Ik Kyu. All our artists feel the same. The film "A Flower Girl" has become a paragon of works of socialist realism and an immortal masterpiece awakening people to the truth of revolutionary struggle. This success is attributable not to the performance of actors and actresses and talents of musician and director but to the excellence of the original perfect in ideological content and artistic quality and to the wise guidance and close care of the Leader. It is also ascribable to the efforts of the entire members of our creation group who strenuously strove to arm themselves with the *Juche*-motivated, unique aesthetic thought of the Leader. The film is a product of burning loyalty of our artists to the Leader. Not content with the success, we will struggle tirelessly to elevate our political, ideological and aesthetic knowledge and improve our skill to produce better films, thereby living up to the expectation and trust of the Leader.

Chair. Thank you for your good words. Concluding our talks, I wish you fresh success in your art activities.

S. Korean People Fight against Exploitation and Oppression

In south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation, the workers and peasants and the people of all other strata continue to fight against exploitation and oppression.

Workers' Struggle

On November 10, dockers in Pusan put up a struggle for wage raise, a report from Seoul said.

That day, they lodged a protest with the "Pusan Loading and Unloading Association," strongly demanding a 32 per cent increase above their present wages.

They who had been forced to do drudgery rose in this struggle because they could no longer stand the colonial predatory policy of U.S. imperialism and the ever more harsh extortion by the wicked owners.

Some time ago, south Korean workers hired at organs of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Tongduchon district, Kyonggi Province, protested against the national contempt and persecution and cruel exploitation by the U.S. imperialist beasts.

They had a meeting at which they denounced with surging national wrath the knavish move of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to suddenly dismiss 90 and more workers by force without taking any measures for them and demanded the prompt withdrawal of their scheme.

Peasants' Struggle

According to a news dispatch, more than 1,000 peasants in Chokgok myon, Chongyang county, South Chungchong Province, sent a letter of protest to the "provincial government" and the local "agrarian association," strongly demanding that farming conditions be ensured.

They sternly castigated the crimes of the vile rural profiteers who, occupying vast stretch of land, are causing tremendous loss to the peasants. They demanded an immediate end to such practices.

The rural profiteers who stick to every available means and method for money-making laid out "nurseries" even penetrating into the cultivated land of the peasants so that the latter could not do their farming properly. This has evoked the peasants' indignation.

Meanwhile, the peasants in Kundong myon, Kangjin county, South Cholla Province, turned out in a struggle calling for the undertaking of irrigation projects.

Saying that this year's farming, too, has failed because all the fields have been water-logged owing to the old drainage, they strongly demanded the authorities concerned to set up the drainage system.

Struggle of Students and Their Parents

Not long ago, the students of the Kimpo high school launched a struggle opposing pillage and demanding that necessary conditions be provided for study.

The head of the students' association and 10 other representatives of the students in the graduating classes of the school exposed and denounced the fraudulence of the school authorities who have turned the school into a profiteering centre and collected from the students several hundred thousand won of money under the name of "donations for building of new v ages" and "expense for experimental practice." At the same time, they strongly demanded the school authorities to ensure conditions for their lessons.

It is said that the students simultaneously refused to attend lessons to have their demand met.

The struggle against the school authorities steeped in plunder was unfolded among the parents and brothers of the students.

Parents and brothers of the students of the Taechon secondary school in Boryong county, South Chungchong Province, disclosed and flayed the swindling of a certain Hwang, the "superintendent" of the school, and put up a collective demand for bringing immediate punishment on him.

The "superintendent" who regards the school as a money-making centre forced the 285 students to buy exam papers and sold them at prices twice higher than the market prices and went so far as to expel from the school 75 students who could not afford to pay for the papers, thereby enraging their parents and brothers.

Wicked Policemen Knocked Out Everywhere

In south Korea the people's struggle against the suppression by the police is getting intense as the latter clamped down harder on the former.

Recently, it was reported, a certain An and one other resident in Chonpo-dong, Pusanjin district, Pusan, struck hard a cop of the Tongrae police station who went on the rampage for repression of the people.

When they were having a chat with one of their friends, the policeman came up to them and picked a fault with them, asking what they talked about. Infuriated at this, they gave a coup de grace to the bobby.

In Tongyon ri, Ryonchon myon, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, a young man surnamed So knocked down a copper of the Tongyon police sub-station, as the latter nabbed the youth for no reason when he was passing by and put him to torture, coercing him to "own up."

Earlier, four inhabitants in Changnyon ri, Hampyong up, Hampyong county, South Cholla Province, raided the local police station and beat up three policemen, angered at the fact that on the plea of "checkup" the police force has ransacked civilian houses more frequently these days, threatening and blackmailing villagers without any reason.

We Condemn U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Savagery against S. Korean People

Recently a wolfish Yankee belonging to the military advisory group of the 8th U.S. imperialist aggression army was reported to have bumped his military vehicle against a Korean civilian named Chong Yong Ju and inflicted a serious injury on the latter in Taebong, South District, Taegu City, North Kyongsang Province. It was also reported that in Yongil county of the province a beastly Yankee driver of the 307th unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army wildly hit a Korean inhabitant Ho Jong Dok with his military vehicle, leaving the victim in a critical condition.

A short time ago, upon catching sight of a little boy working on a field, U.S. imperialist air pirates took the child as a target of their shooting practice and fired their machine-guns at him, heavily wounding him. They committed this thrice-cursed brutality when they were up in the sky over Ryonchon myon, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, aboard a helicopter, overcome with war hysteria.

All these diabolical outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in south Korea today are barbarities which can be perpetrated only by the wolfish Yankee imperialists who are accustomed to aggression and pillage against other nations and saturated with racial discrimination and man-hating idea.

As for the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they are descendants of the cannibals who exterminated the American Indians and vampires that cannot exist even a moment without witnessing bloodshed.

These criminals occupied south Korea by force of arms wearing the mantle of "liberator." Ever since their landing in south Korea, they have committed without any compunction the cruel and fiendish atrocities against the people, killing them right and left, shooting them to death, stabbing them and running vehicles over them. As widely known, it is customary for them to perpetrate such shocking outrages as to break into civilian houses in broad daylight for arson, robbery, rape, etc.

This is the very nature of the U.S. imperialist beasts putting on the mask of "helper," which cannot be concealed in any way.

It is quite clear that just as a wolf cannot turn into a sheep, so the U.S. imperialist aggressors engrossed in aggression and war, murder and plunder cannot become a helper or a friend.

The U.S. imperialists are none other than the most vicious aggressors, the most heinous marauders and the sworn enemy of our people that seeks to perpetuate the nation's split, obstinately hampering the independent reunification of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"The occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial rule are the root cause of all miseries and sufferings of the south Korean people. Unless the U.S. imperialist aggressors are forced out of south Korea and their colonial rule smashed, the south Korean people cannot get rid of their present wretched plight." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., pp. 479-480.)

So long as the wolfish U.S. imperialists remain in our territory, the people in south Korea cannot extricate themselves from the present slough of miseries and sufferings nor can the independent reunification of the country be achieved.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have no reason and ground whatsoever to stay on in south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism cannot be justified by anything or anybody.

It is all the more so at a time when contacts and dialogues aimed at accomplishing the cause of national reunification are under way between the north and the south.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw from south Korea forthwith, taking along all the lethal weapons.

Our people will certainly chase the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and reunify the country independently.

Kim Byong Sam

Struggle of the Lebanese People for Consolidating National Independence

On November 22 the Lebanese people celebrate the 29th anniversary of their national independence.

Since their independence the Lebanese people have been dynamically struggling to create a new life, bravely crushing the repeated aggressions, provocations and subversive manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and Zionists.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the precious successes gained by the Lebanese people in their difficult struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israel.

The U.S. imperialists, regarding the victorious advance of the Lebanese people as a thorn in their side, are making desperate efforts to check their advance.

The Israeli aggressors, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, recently launched barbarous bombing and bombardment on the southern districts of Lebanon and intruded deep into her territory by mobilizing planes, tanks and artillery. Some time ago they also committed a provocative act of violating her territorial waters.

These acts of aggression are a link in the chain of their manoeuvres to suppress the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the Arab people and subjugate the Near and Middle East.

With no means, however, the enemies can thwart the just struggle of the Lebanese and Arab people, or can they achieve their ambition of aggression.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists for their aggressive manoeuvres in the Near and Middle East, fully support the Arab people in their just struggle and express firm solidarity with them." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 132.)

The Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists for their aggression against Lebanon and will continue to fully support and encourage the Lebanese people in their cause for defending with credit the independence of the country and national dignity.

The Lebanese people extend positive support to the struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and achieving the independent national reunification.

This means a great encouragement to our people.

The Korean people believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and consolidate, and wish a greater success to the Lebanese people in their fight for consolidation of national independence and independent development of the country.

Chin Chon

U.S. Imperialists' War Escalation Perpetrated under the Cloak of "Peace"

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are desperate to retrieve themselves from the serious military and political setback they are suffering in all the areas of Indochina.

According to a report, on November 11 they brought "L-19" reconnaissance planes from the base of Guam to Pnom Penh, which followed the shipment of many armed helicopters and 105 mm guns. Furthermore, they will transfer 100 "T-28" fighter-bombers and some 50 combat and transport helicopters to the Lon Nol puppet clique in a few months.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are handing over planes of various types, war vessels, tanks and armoured cars to the Saigon puppet army on a big scale and posting a large number of officers of their aggression army as "civil advisors," with the aim to tighten their control of the Saigon puppet army.

The manoeuvres which are pressed ahead under the smokescreen of "peace" and "ceasefire" are part of their foolhardy aggressive plans to reinforce the Lon Nol and Thieu puppet armies floundering on the verge of total defeat and carry out the notorious "Nixon doctrine."

Somewhile ago, the acting advisor to Nixon, war boss of U.S. imperialism, made a hasty trip on the special mission to meet the Saigon and Pnom Penh puppets. His tour was made to bolster the plans up.

With no amount of machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists save their colonial ruling system from collapse or thwart the triumphant advance of the Indochinese people.

The Indochinese people gallantly fight in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle driving the enemies into the last ditch and shattering the wicked double-dealing tactics of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to stay on in Indo-China."

The U.S. imperialists are the author of criminal aggressive war in Indochina. They must stop aggressive war machinations and quit all the areas of Indochina immediately and unconditionally, taking all the aggressive troops and lethal weapons with them. The Indochinese question should be solved by the Indochinese people themselves according to their will. This is the unanimous resolute demand of the Indochinese people and the world people.

If the U.S. imperialists further escalate the aggressive war in Indochina disregarding the demand, they will sustain a more miserable defeat.

Chin Bang Hun

U.S. Imperialism Must Stop at Once Its Scheme to Perpetuate Korea's Split

Twenty-five years ago, at the 2nd session of the UN General Assembly the U.S. imperialists rushed a "resolution" on dispatching a "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" and holding "elections under UN supervision" in Korea, with a criminal aim at making south Korea their colonial military base and using it as a stepping-stone for their aggression on the whole of Korea.

Since then, they have committed undisguised aggressive acts against our country under the UN cloak.

Article 2, Para. 7 of the UN Charter states that "nothing... shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any states."

Since the 2nd session of the UN General Assembly the U.S. imperialists have brought the Korean problem to the UN discussion every year to frame up illegal "resolutions," with which they have embellished their policy of aggression and war in Korea.

The discussion of the "Korean problem" at the UN is a crude violation of the UN Charter and all the U.S.-engineered "resolutions" totally contravene the UN principles.

When the unjust "resolution" on the "Korean problem" manufactured at the 2nd session of the UN General Assembly was rejected by the entire Korean people, the U.S. imperialists hastily invented a "UN Interim Committee," an illegal organization, at which they fabricated a "resolution" on holding "separate elections" in south Korea under their occupation to establish a "unilateral government" and to perpetuate Korea's temporary division.

In June 1950 they unleashed an aggressive war against the Korean people and immediately convened the Security Council meeting according to their premeditated plan. At the meeting they accused the DPRK as an "aggressor" reversing black and white and concocted a preposterous "resolution" to justify their armed invasion as a "UN police action," in violation of the principle of making any decision by the concurring affirmative vote of five permanent members.

The "UN Command" and the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" are also the illegal ones that the U.S. imperialists made up to gloss over their policy of war and aggression in Korea. These machines have nothing to do with the principles of the UN Charter.

The "UN Command" is a command of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying south Korea and the "UNCURK" serves as their tool for Korean aggression.

On July 4 this year a joint statement between the north and the south of Korea was announced and both sides agreed to promote many-sided cooperations and interchanges. This situation urgently demanded the removal of obstacles to the independent reunification of Korea.

It is, therefore, fully justified that at the current session of the UN General Assembly the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and many other peace-loving countries jointly proposed to place on the agenda and discuss the new item "Creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent peaceful reunification of Korea," in keeping with the changed situation in Korea and called for the reexamination of the "UNCURK" activities and the presence of the "UN Command" in south Korea.

This proposal proceeded from a lofty stand to eliminate the interference of outside force standing in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea and help the Korean people in achieving their national cause; it fully conforms to the desire of the Korean people and the peace-valuing people of the world.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists, hand in glove with reactionary forces, railroaded an unjust resolution on putting off for one year again the discussion of the Korean question in an attempt to bar the UN debate of the above-mentioned proposal, disregarding the righteous demand of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world and the principles and rules of the UN Charter.

The U.S. imperialists' attempt is aimed to prolong the occupation of south Korea by their aggression troops under the UN signboard, maintain the "UNCURK" as their agency for Korean aggression, keep south Korea as their colonial military base, split Korea indefinitely and obstruct its reunification.

This aggressive design has become pronounced still more when, even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement, they openly declared their readiness not to cut back their aggression army in south Korea while moving up the modernization of the south Korean army and urged the south Korean rulers to negotiate on the "position of strength."

It is an irresistible trend that the increasing number of countries positively supports the independent peaceful reunification of Korea and denounces the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys reactionary forces for pursuing the aggressive policy against Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the developments in Korea and give up their sinister scheme to use the UN for hampering Korea's reunification and perpetuating its division.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.N. must take steps to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea under the 'U.N.' signboard withdraw, and dissolve its 'Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,' a tool of U.S. imperialism in its aggression of Korea. The U.N. must stop any interference in the Korean question."

In order that it acts on the principles of its Charter, the UN must take, first of all, the cap of "UN force" off the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying south Korea, make it quit south Korea, disband the "UNCURK," a U.S. imperialists' instrument for Korean aggression, and revoke all its "resolutions" on Korea at once. In this way, it must remove obstacles so that the Korean people can settle the reunification question of their country independently and peacefully on the principle of national self-determination.

The entire Korean people will keep up their stubborn struggle to reject foreign interference and defend national dignity and sovereignty, enlisting the active support of the peace-loving people of the world, in order to accelerate the independent peaceful reunification of their country.

The Korean people will surely reunify their country.

Commentator

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Friendship Visits

☆ The Bulgarian government delegation which had attended the 4th session of the Korea-Bulgaria Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee left Pyongyang on November 7 by plane.

☆ The delegation of the scientific and technical cooperation of the German Democratic Republic led by Fritz Halbert, Vice-Minister of Science and Technology and Chairman of the GDR side to the 12th session of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR, left Pyongyang on the 7th by air after attending the session.

☆ The Hungarian trade union delegation led by Bas Imre, Secretary General of the CC of the Hungarian Industrial Art Trade Union, left Pyongyang on the 7th by plane after visiting our country.

☆ The "Star" youth football team of the Romanian Army left Pyongyang on the 7th by air. It had visited our country at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

☆ The government delegation of the Malagasy Republic headed by Didier Ratsiraka, Foreign Minister of the Malagasy Republic, left here on the 17th by plane upon completion of its itinerary. It came to our country on the 11th upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

☆ A delegation of medical scientists of the German Democratic Republic headed by Ido Schumitt, Acting General Secretary of the Clinical Medicine Society of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to our country under the plan for cultural exchange between our country and the GDR.

☆ A Soviet delegation of forestry headed by N.S. Sauchenko, Director of the Far Eastern Bureau of Forestry of the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Processing Industry of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on the 13th for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Forestry.

☆ A cultural delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Garambolszi Jozsef, Vice-Minister of Culture of the HPR, arrived in Pyongyang on the 14th on the invitation of the Ministry of Culture.

☆ A Soviet trade union delegation headed by V.N. Baranovski, Member of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and Chairman of the Rostov Regional Trade Union, came to Pyongyang on the 14th for a visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the Chinese side to the Committee for Cooperation in Korea-China Border River Transport headed by Kuo Paochung arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th to attend the 12th session of the committee.

☆ An economic delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Dr. Naim Djoumaa, Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the SAR, came to Pyongyang on the 17th to visit our country.

☆ A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Denmark led by Niels Christian Tillisch, Vice-Director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry of Denmark, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

☆ The government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce of the ADPR, which was on a visit to our country left here on the 10th.

☆ J. de Blogli, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the French National Assembly, and his suite left here on the 14th after visiting our country.

☆ The government economic and trade delegation of the Guyana Cooperative Republic headed by Dr. K.S. King, Minister of Economic Development of the GCR, left Pyongyang on the 14th after winding up its visit to our country.

☆ The Hungarian government trade delegation headed by Tordoi Jeno, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, left here on the 14th after visiting our country to conclude an agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1973 between our country and Hungary.

☆ The delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Sorokin, Vice-Minister of Petroleum Processing and Chemical Industry of the Soviet Union, which was on a visit to our country left Pyongyang on the 14th.

☆ The friendship delegation of Peking Municipality, China, led by Liu Shao-wen, Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, left Pyongyang on the 14th after finishing its visit to our country upon the invitation of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

☆ The delegation of the General Federation of Workers of Peru headed by Alejandro Cruz, Secretary of the GFWP, which was on a visit to our country left Pyongyang on the 14th.

Act for "Reunification by Prevailing Over Communism" Can't Be Overlooked

An "exhibition for reunification by prevailing over communism" has been open to the public in Chongju under the auspices of the "North Chungchong Provincial Chapter of the Hanguk Anti-Communist League" since November 15, according to a report from south Korea.

It is said that put on display there are the "materials" designed to show the "achievement" of the south Korean authorities in their "prevail-over-communism" campaign and vilify us.

The ridiculous "anti-communist campaign" is an act intended to create the feelings of hostility and antagonism between the north and south and perpetuate the territorial division. It is a despicable, wanton violation of the north-south joint statement and the agreement reached by the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to lay the basis for its substantial implementation.

As known to all, the north-south joint statement solemnly declared to the public at home and abroad that the north and south would achieve the great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system and would refrain from slandering the other side.

The meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the NSCC reached an agreement that the north and south would strive for mutual trust and unity, instead of antagonism and confrontation, and for materialization of the many-sided exchanges and collaboration and reiterated the need to stop calumniating each other.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities opened the nonsensical "exhibition for reunification by prevailing over communism" in an attempt to traduce us again in flagrant violation of the agreement.

This shows that they have not yet given up their outmoded, foolhardy habitual plot to find a way out in the "anti-communist" racket and that they are still going against the fervent aspiration of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

This act constitutes part of their double-faced tactics—to say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us but pursue foul political aims behind the scenes.

Moreover, we can never connive at the fact that the "exhibition for reunification by prevailing over communism" is held openly in south Korea under the "emergency martial law" where all socio-political activities including speech, the press and assembly are strictly controlled and supervised by the south Korean authorities and can be conducted only with their consent.

If the south Korean rulers really want to see the country reunified independently by a peaceful means and are ready to faithfully put into practice the north-south joint statement and the agreement of the NSCC Co-Chairmen, they should stop such act, take up the national stand and behave themselves in keeping with the unanimous desire of the Korean people for the north-south contact and negotiation and the promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Byong Ho

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times PYONGYANG. Democratic People's Republic of KOREA

Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted

Price: 10 jon No. 13014-274235